

# MEGUIAR'S D10219 - DETAILER AEROSOL CARPET CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 2-Jan-2007

NA317EC

CHEMWATCH 6100-59  
CD 2006/4 Page 1 of 12

---

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

---

### PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S D10219 - DETAILER AEROSOL CARPET CLEANER

### SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code: D10219"

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

### PRODUCT USE

Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack. Cleaning agent.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Meguiar' s Australia Pty Ltd

Address:

35 Slough Business Park

Holker St, Silverwater

NSW, 2128

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9737 9422

Telephone: 1800 804 182

Fax: +61 2 9737 9414

---

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

---

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**DANGEROUS GOODS. NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.**

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

### SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

Use only in well ventilated areas.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

Keep container tightly closed.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

---

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

---

NAME	CAS RN	%
sodium borate, decahydrate	1303-96-4	1-5
sodium gluconate	527-07-1	1-5
iso- butane	75-28-5.	1-5

continued...

# MEGUIAR'S D10219 - DETAILER AEROSOL CARPET CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 2-Jan-2007

NA317EC

CHEMWATCH 6100-59

CD 2006/4 Page 2 of 12

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

---

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

---

### SWALLOWED

Not considered a normal route of entry.

### EYE

If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.
- DO NOT use solvents.
- Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

### INHALED

If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:

- Remove to fresh air.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Protheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

---

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

---

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

SMALL FIRE:

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

LARGE FIRE:

- Water spray or fog.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

continued...

## MEGUIAR'S D10219 - DETAILER AEROSOL CARPET CLEANER

### Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 2-Jan-2007

NA317EC

CHEMWATCH 6100-59

CD 2006/4 Page 3 of 12

### Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

---

- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
  - Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
  - If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
  - Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.

#### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
  - Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
  - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
  - Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.
  - Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.
  - Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.
  - May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
  - Decomposes on heating and may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

#### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

#### HAZCHEM: 2Y

#### Personal Protective Equipment

- Breathing apparatus.
- Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
- Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

---

### Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

---

#### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

##### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.
- Wipe up.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

##### MAJOR SPILLS

- Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.
  - Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions
  - Burn issuing gas at vent pipes.
- DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
  - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
  - May be violently or explosively reactive.
  - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
  - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses

continued...

# MEGUIAR'S D10219 - DETAILER AEROSOL CARPET CLEANER

## Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 2-Jan-2007

NA317EC

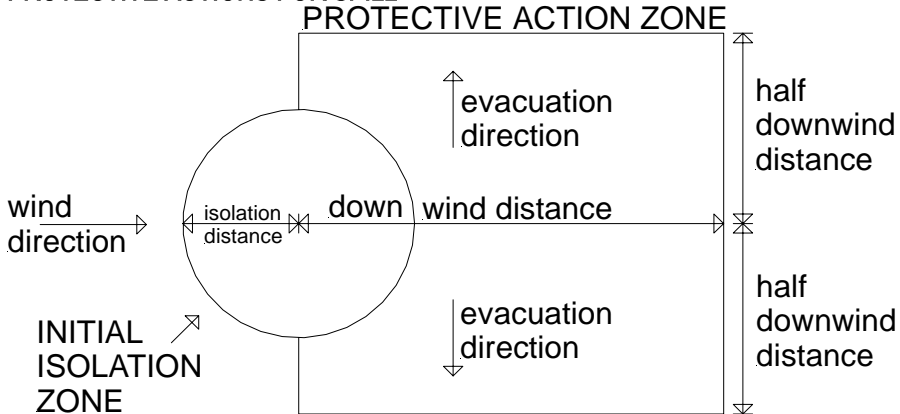
CHEMWATCH 6100-59

CD 2006/4 Page 4 of 12

### Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
- Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

#### PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	-
Downwind Protection Distance	8 metres
IERG Number	49

#### FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
- 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".  
LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
- 5 Guide 126 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
- 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

**Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**

continued...

# MEGUIAR'S D10219 - DETAILER AEROSOL CARPET CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 2-Jan-2007

NA317EC

CHEMWATCH 6100-59

CD 2006/4 Page 5 of 12

---

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

---

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge ( $\leq 1$  m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  m/sec).
- Avoid splash filling.
- Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations. Atmospheres must be tested and O.K. before work resumes after leakage. DO NOT transfer gas from one cylinder to another. Obtain a work permit before attempting any repairs. Do not attempt repair work on lines, vessels under pressure.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
- DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can.

---

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

---

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium borate, decahydrate (Borates, tetra, sodium salts)		1					

continued...

# MEGUIAR'S D10219 - DETAILER AEROSOL CARPET CLEANER

## Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 2-Jan-2007

NA317EC

CHEMWATCH 6100-59

CD 2006/4 Page 6 of 12

### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	(pentahydrate) sodium borate, decahydrate (Borates, tetra, sodium salts (decahydrate))		5					
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium borate, decahydrate (Borates, tetra, sodium salts (anhydrous))		1					
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium gluconate (Inspirable dust (Not specified))		10					
Australia Exposure Standards	iso- butane (Butane)	800	1,900					

## MATERIAL DATA

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

## INGREDIENT DATA

### SODIUM BORATE, DECAHYDRATE:

No data are currently available to establish a causal link between inhalation exposures to sodium tetraborates and chronic respiratory and/or systemic effects.

An occupationally important toxic effect of the sodium tetraborates is their acute irritant effect when in contact with skin and the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose and other sites of the respiratory tract.

continued...

## MEGUIAR'S D10219 - DETAILER AEROSOL CARPET CLEANER

### Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 2-Jan-2007

NA317EC

CHEMWATCH 6100-59

CD 2006/4 Page 7 of 12

### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

The irritant properties increase with decreasing water of hydration due to the exothermic effect of hydration. The TLV-TWA of 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for the anhydrous and pentahydrate forms and 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for the decahydrate is thought to be protective against the acute irritant effects.

#### SODIUM GLUCONATE:

These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response at sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:

- the architecture of the air spaces remain intact,
- scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesised to any degree,
- tissue reaction is potentially reversible.

Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may:

- seriously reduce visibility,
- cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes, ears and nasal passages,
- contribute to skin or mucous membrane injury by chemical or mechanical action, per se, or by the rigorous skin cleansing procedures necessary for their removal. [ACGIH]

This limit does not apply:

- to brief exposures to higher concentrations
- nor does it apply to those substances that may cause physiological impairment at lower concentrations but for which a TLV has as yet to be determined.

This exposure standard applies to particles which

- are insoluble or poorly soluble\* in water or, preferably, in aqueous lung fluid (if data is available) and
- have a low toxicity (i.e.. are not cytotoxic, genotoxic, or otherwise chemically reactive with lung tissue, and do not emit ionizing radiation, cause immune sensitization, or cause toxic effects other than by inflammation or by a mechanism of lung overload).

#### ISO-BUTANE:

Isobutane Odour Threshold Value: 1.2 ppm

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EYE

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.

#### HANDS/FEET

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

For potentially moderate exposures:

Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

For potentially heavy exposures:

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.

#### OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eyewash unit.
- Do not spray on hot surfaces.

continued...

# MEGUIAR'S D10219 - DETAILER AEROSOL CARPET CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 2-Jan-2007

NA317EC

CHEMWATCH 6100-59

CD 2006/4 Page 8 of 12

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

---

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult site specific

CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your

Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

---

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

---

### APPEARANCE

White liquid foam aerosol; insoluble in water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Gas.

Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not Applicable

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Applicable

State: COMPRESSED GAS

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available

Specific Gravity (water=1): Not Available

pH (as supplied): Neutral

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: Not Available

---

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

---

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Elevated temperatures.
- Presence of open flame.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

---

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

continued...

# MEGUIAR'S D10219 - DETAILER AEROSOL CARPET CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 2-Jan-2007

NA317EC

CHEMWATCH 6100-59

CD 2006/4 Page 9 of 12

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

## SKIN

Spray mist may produce discomfort.

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

## INHALED

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.

WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

## TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### SODIUM BORATE, DECAHYDRATE:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 4500- 5000 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >10, 000 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2.0 mg/L

Oral (man) LDLo: 709 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 2660 mg/kg

[Orica BORAX-Europe]

Reproductive effector in rats

Mutagenic towards bacteria

#### IRRITATION

Eyes (rabbit) (-) Mild

Nil Reported

### SODIUM GLUCONATE:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### ISO-BUTANE:

continued...

# MEGUIAR'S D10219 - DETAILER AEROSOL CARPET CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 2-Jan-2007

NA317EC

CHEMWATCH 6100-59

CD 2006/4 Page 10 of 12

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

Drinking Water Standards:

hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

SODIUM BORATE, DECAHYDRATE:

For sodium tetraborate:

Algal Toxicity:

EC10: 24 mgB/L/96 Hr (Green algae, *Scenedesmus subspicatus*) B = boron

Invertebrate Toxicity:

LC50: 242 mgB/L/24Hr (Daphnids, *Daphnia magna* Straus)

Fish Toxicity:

Sea water- LC50: 74 mgB/L/96Hr (*Dab*, *Limanda limanda*)

Fresh water- LC50: 88 mgB/L/24day

LC50: 54 mgB/L/32day (Rainbow trout, *Salmo gairdneri* embryo-larval stage)

LC50: 65 mgB/L/7day

LC50: 71 mgB/L/3day (Goldfish, *Carassius auratus* embryo-larval stage)

The product decomposes in the environment to natural borate.

The product is soluble in water and leachable through normal soil.

[Orica Borax Europe Ltd 02/96]

ISO-BUTANE:

log Kow (Sangster 1997): 2.76

Refrigerant Gas: Saturated Hydrocarbons have zero ozone depletion potential

(ODP) and will photodegrade under atmospheric conditions. [Calor Gas]

Half-life (hr) air: 17

Bioaccumulation: not sig

Degradation Biological: resist

processes Abiotic: RxnOH\*, photol&hydrol not sig

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
- Allow small quantities to evaporate.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
- Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

continued...

# MEGUIAR'S D10219 - DETAILER AEROSOL CARPET CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 2-Jan-2007

NA317EC

CHEMWATCH 6100-59

CD 2006/4 Page 11 of 12

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: NON-FLAMMABLE COMPRESSED GAS

HAZCHEM: 2Y

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods 2.2 Subrisk: None

Class: Packing Group: None

UN Number: 1950 Packing Group: None

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: None ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None

UN/ID Number: 1950 Packing Group: None

ERG Code: -

Shipping Name: Aerosols, non-flammable

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 2 IMDG Subrisk: SP63

UN Number: 1950 Packing Group: None

EMS Number: F- D, S- U Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

### REGULATIONS

sodium borate, decahydrate (CAS: 1303-96-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia National Pollutant Inventory

Australia Poisons Schedule

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

sodium borate, decahydrate (CAS: 1344-90-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia National Pollutant Inventory

Australia Poisons Schedule

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

sodium gluconate (CAS: 527-07-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Processing Aids - Permitted processing aids used in packaged water and in water used as an ingredient in other foods

Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Processing Aids - Permitted processing aids with miscellaneous functions

Australia Exposure Standards

continued...

## MEGUIAR'S D10219 - DETAILER AEROSOL CARPET CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 2-Jan-2007

NA317EC

CHEMWATCH 6100-59

CD 2006/4 Page 12 of 12

### Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

---

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP  
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

iso-butane (CAS: 75-28-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Food Additives - Schedule 2  
Miscellaneous additives permitted in accordance with GMP in processed foods specified in Schedule 1

Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Processing Aids - Permitted extraction solvents

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for sodium borate, decahydrate as CAS: 12447-40-4, CAS: 61028-24-8.

---

### Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

---

#### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
sodium borate, decahydrate	1303- 96- 4, 1344- 90- 7, 12447- 40- 4, 61028- 24- 8

*This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.*

Issue Date: 2-Jan-2007

Print Date: 3-Jan-2007